of so protracted a civil strife.

toward Democratic success in 1884.



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1883.

Amusements To-Day. Academy of Music-Courses, t.P. M. American Institute-Eshietens, Caulso-The Beggs Student, t.P. M. Casino-The Beggs Student. S.P. M.
Cosmopolitan Theoree Educated Horses. 1:M and S.P. M.
Dally's Theoree Dullars and Sense. 5:15 P. M.
Grand Opera House-Mariatia. S.P. M.
Madison Square Theoree The Balah. S.P. M.
Nibla's Gorden-Explant. S.P. M.
Propie's Theoree Theoreeters. S.P. M.
Propie's Theoree Chips and Letta. 2:nd S.P. M.
Spencer's Police Music Hall-Variety. 2:nd S.P. M.
Standard Theoree-The Lyma Math. S.P. M.
Standard Theoree-The Lyma Math. S.P. M.
Standard Theoree-The Lyma Math. S.P. M.
Theoriee Comiques Conjetts's Assiration. S.P. M. Theatre Comique Cordeta's Aspirations. SP I Tony Postor's Thentre-Variety, SP. M. Windsor Thentre-Priend and Vos. SP. M. Wellingh's Theatre—Friend and You.
Wellingh's Theatre—Matte, S.P. M.
24 Av. Theatre—Little Earwhol. S.P. M.
44th St. Theatre—Friend. S.P. M.

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236 St. Theatre-Marielm Missirie. AP. M

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The National Finances.

The "account of the receipts and expendetures of the United States" is one of the most important documents authorized by Congress. It is the only one, indeed, which gives the sources of all the receipts, and an exact statement of all the expenditures, with the names of the beneficiaries.

Section 237 of the Revised Statutes pro-

by law to be published annually shall be prepared and published for the fiscal year as thus established." [Com-mencing on the first day of July in each year.]

This amendment was made to the original act of Aug. 26, 1842, on the 4th of May, 1872. Appended to the annual report of the Sec retary of the Treasury is a condensed state ment in gross of the receipts and expenditures. But that statement is only a mass of figures, which gives no information whatever beyond the general results.

The act requiring the annual publication of this document has been practically disregarded by the public officers whose duty it is to see it executed properly. The responsibility appears to rest in part upon the Government Printing Office, but it may be as sumed that the Public Printer would not have ventured, of himself, to practically suppress the presented publications without the countenance of official sanction elsewhere.

Unless there be a sinister motive for with holding this particular document from publication, there is no good reason why a volume usually of less than four hundred pages should not have been printed and distributed regularly, with the other official papers. The details which it furnishes are interesting and instructive to taxpayers. More than this, the names of favored contractors and jobbers adorn its pages, with the departments and bureaus from which they receive patronage. These favorites, of course, do not desire publicity any more than their friends

inside do, who share in the spoils. The last volume for the receipts and expenditures was for "the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876," or more than seven years ago. In sending that account to the Speaker of the House of Representatives the Secretary of the Treasury said :

"I have the henor to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the fact that the receipts and ex-penditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875. which were transmitted to Congress on May 25, 1878. have not yet been printed."

That official con March 4, 1882, but, like many others, it attracted only a passing attention, and produced no practical effect. No inquiry was made, and the report for 1875 has not yet appeared, after nearly nine years of delay The Republicans, by their criminal neglect of duty, by prodigality, and by corruption, have made work for the new House of Representatives on every side.

Meeting of the Prussian Legislature.

The Prussian Diet, whose lower House, by the way, our contemporary, the Herald, confounds with the German Relebstag, was opened on Tuesday with a speech from the throne, which, if its proposals and demands are enrefully examined, will be found not at all inconsistent with the widespread belief that Germany, and perhaps the whole of Continental Europe, will before long be plunged in war. Of course the foreign relations of the Ger-

man empire would only be casually and indirectly touched upon in an address to the Prussian Diet, which is no more competent to debate such questions than would be the New York Legislature to discuss the international complications in which the United States might be involved. Only in case Prussia itself was likely to be made a battle ground, or liable, as the most important constituent State of the empire, to be called upon for extraordinary pecuniary contributions, could a body whose business is to assist in managing the local affairs of the Prussian kingdom expect to be acquainted with the imperial policy.

All that Kaiser WILLIAM, in his capacity of King of Prussia, thought proper to say about the relation of the empire to foreign powers had undoubtedly a pacific sound; but the language was equivocal, and it was accompanied by just such recommendations for the increase of fiscal resources as would be needful to prepare for an unusual strain. The Diet was summoned by the Kaiser "to address itself to its labors in the security of an assured peaceful state of affairs throughout the country," that is to say, the kingdom of Prussia. But no one imagines that a war is likely to break out at this season of the year, or during the present session of the Diet. Besides, BISMARCK and VON MOLTKE intend that, whenever fighting takes place, it shall go on at a distance from the Prussian frontiers, and there will be time enough for worrying the Prussian taxpayer when there are war bills for him to pay. If Kaiser WIL-LIAM had really wished to reassure his Prussian subjects, and had felt himself justified by the facts in doing so, he could have completely gained his end by announcing that the relations of the German empire with France on the one hand, and Russia on the

not and could not say. Two demands were made upon the Diet in

other, were satisfactory. But this he did

but will excite some misgiving and irritation even among the Conservatives. At this time, when the matriculatory contribution required of Prussia to defray her share of the charges imposed on the constituent States, in order to meet the annual deficit in the imperial budget, had been materially reduced, the Prussian subject had a right to look forward to a lessening rather than an aggravation of fiscal burdens. Yet this is the moment chosen for the introduction of a bill considerably increasing the taxes levied on personal property. Although the telegraphed account of this measure is curt and vague, the bill unquestionably bears only on the higher of the numerous categories into which, for the purposes of the income tax, the Prussian population is divided, and its advocates may urge that the loss sustained by the Treasury, through the recent law by which the members of the lower categories were completely relieved from the pressure of the income tax had to be made good by exacting heavier contributions from the capitalist class. Naturally, the bankers, merchants, and manufacturers of Berlin and the great centres of Prussian industry and trade will resent being singled out for fresh impositions, both because the demand seems ill timed and because the landowners, whom they regard with special jeal-

ousy, are exempted from such exactions.

Whatever may be the fate of the new tax bill in the popular branch of the Legislature, it has no obstacles to fear in the stronghold of Peers. But, although the upper House of the Diet may not mind taxing the money kings, not a few of its members may look askance at the proposal to largely increase the Prussian national debt, in order to carry further the absorption of the railway sys tem by the State. It is true that the railways already purchased are now, taken attogether, operated at a profit, but it is by no means certain that this would be the case with those which up to the present time have emained in the hands of private corporaions. We are probably warranted in inferring that the renewed demand at this june ture for Government control of every iron road in Prussia is prompted rather by strategic than by economical reasons, and that if, as the Kaiser says, his Prussian subjects, at all events, may count on peace during the present session of the Diet, the peace will be of that strenuous, vigilant, and anxious kind over which looms the shadow of inexorable war.

Randall and Cox.

It is interesting to notice that both Mr. RANDALL and Mr. Cox agree in believing that the present internal revenue system should be abolished. Perhaps the next Congress may fail to do away with this odious and unnecessary system, but it is evident that intelligent men are becoming convinced of the folly of perpetuating in a time of peace and prosperity a tax and a means of collecting it which can only be justified by the necessities of war. If either Mr. Ban-DALL or Mr. Cox is elected Speaker, he may be depended upon not to oppose any measure for the abolition of internal revenue taxes, or or a change in the mode of collecting them.

Mr. Cox appears to be more conservative in his views in regard to the tariff than has been supposed. He is somewhat cautious in expressing his opinions, as is natural in a candidate, but it seems certain that he is not in favor of any violent or sweeping changes in the tariff. He believes in waiting.

Mr. Cox's position is thus very much more like that of Mr. RANDALL than it is like that of Mr. CARLISLE. It is generally admitted that Mr. RANDALL's strength in the caucus will be greater than Mr. Cox's. The friends of Mr. Carlishe expect that the majority of the supporters of Mr. Cox will go over to the side of the Kentuckian should they find the chances of their own candidate to be hopeless. But as the views of Mr. Cox seem to be much nearer those of Mr. RANDALL than they are like those of Mr. CARLISLE, it would seem natural that most of the adherents of the brilliant Congressman from this city would prefer Mr. RANDALL for his conservative pointons to Mr. CARLISLE, with his known leanings toward a more radical and politially dangerous policy.

If, contrary to our expectations, it should appear in the caucus that Mr. RANDALL cannot be elected. Mr. Cox will doubtless' receive the votes of very many of Mr. RANDALL'S original supporters.

The Right to Transfer Appropriations.

An interesting question has arisen concerning the power of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in this city to transfer appropriations from one department of the nunicipal Government to another. The statute which vests the Board with whatever authority it possesses in this respect was originally passed in 1874, and now forms a part of section 207 of the Consolidation act of 1882, which brought together in a single code all the special and local laws affecting public interests in the city of New York. The provision in its present form is as follows:

"The Board of Estimate and Americament shall have he power at any time to transfer any appropriation for any year which may be found, by the head of the de partment for which such appropriation shall have been made, to be in excess of the amount required or deemed to be necessary for the purposes or objects thereof, to such other purposes or objects for which the appropriations are insufficient, or such as may require the same and if it is found at the time when the certimate is made of the expenses of conducting the public business for the next succeeding fiscal year that there will be a surplus or balance remaining unexpended of any appropria-tion then existing at the end of the current flood year, after allowing sufficient to satisfy all claims payable therefrom, such surplus may be applied to like purpose

in the next succeeding year." Under this law the right to transfer any appropriation for the current year from one department to another has never been questioned, but Mr. THOMAS B. ASTEN, one of the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, has lately objected to a practice recently introduced, of transferring to the present use of some of the departments unexpended balances remaining over out of the unexhausted appropriations for former

According to his view, as we understand it the Board has ample authority to transfer any of the appropriations for a given year within that year. He also recognizes the right to transfer an unexpended appropriation from one year to a year to come-as, for example, in 1883, from 1883 to 1884. He contends however, that the Board cannot reach back and exercise authority for any purpose what soever over the disposition of unspent appropriations for years that are wholly past. Thus in 1883 the Board cannot make any use of appropriations for 1882 which were not

exhausted in that year.

There are some difficulties about the con struction for which Mr. ASTEN contends, al though we are inclined to think he is right The statute provides that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall have power "at may time to transfer any appropriation for any year." This is a protty sweeping provision, emphasized in three places Two demands were made upon the Diet in the speech from the throne, which were certainly unexpected, and which will not only when a Board of officers is author-

on the part of the lawmakers to restrict the transfer to appropriations for the particular year in which the transfer is made. On the other hand, the further requirement that in order to authorize a transfer, the head of the department from which it is to be taken must find that it is in excess of the amount required by his department, tends strongto show that the power of trans ferring appropriations under this clause of the statute was intended to be confined to appropriations for the current year because, as to past years where unexpended balances had been left over, it would be absurd to require a declaration that the money had not been needed. The fact that the money had not been spent would be evidence enough that its expenditure had not been

deemed necessary. The question is important, and ought speedily to be determined by an opinion

from the Counsel to the Corporation.

The Double Murder in Queens County. There is a striking contrast between the energy displayed by the authorities of Queens county in their investigation of the MAYBEE murder, at Brookville, and the miserable manner in which the AMBLER murder was inves tigated in Connecticut. Thus far, however, the crime on Long Island remains almost as mysterious as that at Stratford.

It seems improbable that the homicides were committed by a professional criminal. The women must have been murdered as the landed interest, the Prussian House of they came to the barn separately. It is probable that the mother was killed immediately upon reaching the barn when she went out to milk the cows. The persons who found the bodies described hers as being quite cold, while that of the daughter still remained warm. A plausible theory is that Mrs. MAYDEE came upon the criminal while he was engaged in some act of robbery in the barn, and that upon being detected he attacked her and strangled her to death in order to prevent her from giving an alarm. After killing her he covered the body with dry leaves in the stable; and it was probably while engaged in this task that he was disovered by the daughter, who came out to the barn to inquire into the cause of he mother's long absence. Then the criminal must have turned upon the younger woman and choked her to death before she could cry out at all.

It is evident that both the murders were thus successively and silently done, for it must be remembered that after the murderer subsequently visited the house and attacked old Mr. MAYBEE, the cries of that gentleman when he recovered his senses were readily heard by several persons, although the victim was so aged and feeble that his call could not have been very loud. There is every reason to believe that if either of the wome had screamed their cries would have been heard by some of those in the neighborhood who came when the old man called for help.

The fact that the murderer went from the barn to the house and ransacked some of the rooms in search of plunder shows beyond much doubt that he knew all about the MAY-NEE family. A man who had just slain two persons would hardly make his way boldly nto a residence where he might encounte strong men able to resist him and effect his capture. The murderer must have gone into the MAYBEE house only because he knew that nobody was there except a blind and helpless old man. The probabilities in favor of this conclusion are so strong as to justify the authorities in restricting their search for the criminal to persons who were familiar with the circumstances of the family and the premises which they occupied. The murderer does not appear to have been armed with any deadly weapon. If he had carried either a pistol or a knife, it seems likely that he would have used it upon his victims in the barn or upon the old man in the house. This probability that he was not armed strengthens the conclusion that he could not have peen a professional criminal.

A number of arrests have already been made, but up to the time that we write the evidence which has been made public does not tend strongly to inculpate any particular person. The official inquiry, however, has developed the existence of a surprisingly large number of good-for-nothing people in that part of Queens county where the crime was committed, toward whom suspicion was directed as soon as the murder became known. It is unpleasant to find that in any community there are so many persons who are looked upon by their fellow men as possible murderers.

Why We Decline His Invitation.

From Mr. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES of Ohio we have received a communication soliciting us to join a society of which he says he is the President. The name of the society which Mr. R. B. HAYES claims to represent as its chief executive officer is the "National Prison Association." Its object seems to be to discuss the proper treatment of criminals. both in and out of prison, and to "bring about feasible reforms now necessary to better protection from crimes."

The proper treatment of criminals in and out of prison is a subject of the first importance. Better protection against crime is omething in which every honest citizen is directly interested. It costs only five dollars a year to belong to the association. Notwithstanding these facts, we must politely but peremptorily decline the invitation which Mr. HAYES has seen fit to address to us.

In the first place, we have no evidence that Mr. R. B. HAYES is in fact President of the National Prison Association, and therefore authorized to ask us to join. It is true that he signs himself as President, but in his case that signifies nothing. For four years he was in the habit of signing himself as President of the United States, an office to which he was never elected. If he did not scruple to lie then, he would hardly hesitate now, in a matter of minor importance. We should refer to scrutinize the returns before taking it for granted that Mr. R. B. HAYES of Ohio has right or title to call himself President of the National Prison Association, and to invite us to join. How do we know that he has not had himself counted in, and that our five dollars a year are not wanted to support his fraudulent pretensions to a

In the second place, even if the fact that Mr. HAYES of Ohio was in this instance honestly elected should be established to our satisfaction, we should nevertheless decline the invitation with promptitude. We have the greatest contempt for the character of Mr. R. B. HAYES-a contempt so great, indeed, that it is impossible to measure it with words and at the same time preserve the outward forms of politeness. We have no desire to associate with him, intimately remotely, even in the discussion of the proper treatment of criminals. In associiting ourselves with him in any way we should consider that we were doing a permanent injury to our self-respect.

That is why Mr. HAYES's invitation is declined, without thanks and without hesitation.

The struggle between the Government and the rebels in Hayti continues with a pertinacity surprising for that island, where the usual rule for revolutions has been to have them short, encounter vigorous opposition on the part of ized to transfer an appropriation for with plenty of them. The insurgents held the Progressists and many of the Liberala. asy year, there could have been go intent. Jacome, and Miragone, the three MID-WEEK ECHOES.

tion Day, he said:

principal towns on the southern coast of the island. These places the forces of President SALOMON besiege by land, and to some extent The unprecedented influx of intelligen foreign visitors this year has given this country an extra chance of being studied and comby sea; but as the Government has only half a dozen war ships and a few thousand nen at command, a sympathetic uprising in mented upon. Lord Coleridge, Monsigner Capel Matthew Arnold, and several other more or the north might be the signal for Salomon's less distinguished foreigners have freely exlownfall and flight. On the other hand, the pressed their views on America and the Ameriadherents of Boyer Bazelais are keenly aware cans, and we shall probably soon read still hat their resources cannot much longer endure the strain without some gain in the field or in the spread of the rebellion. The island more than we have heard on this subject. But unpublished sayings and criticisms are frequently the most pointed. Thus an old and must be suffering severely from the exhaustion solid-minded Englishman, who has been spending about a year in this country, and who The selection of Mr. CARLISLE for Speaker salled yesterday for home, expressed a few may help on the nomination of Mr. McDonald. thoughts which seem worth quoting. Speakout the choice of Mr. RANDALL will be a step ing of the forthcoming festivities of Evacua

"I don't care to see these processions-no KETPER is a poor creature enough, but it secause they commemorate English defeats. may be doubted if he will be willing to give up but because they seem sad and silly the Republican nomination for Speaker b -What do you intend to celebrate? Of course CAUSE Mr. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS feels you pulled down the Union Jack from the mast salled upon to ask him to do so. The Republiwhere some fool had ridiculously nailed it, cans of the Forty-seventh Congress accepted and for many years you have hauled up in its KEIPER with all his imperfections on his head. place the Stars and Stripes. Nobody, English They have learned something since the election of 1882, but their attempt to rid themselves of or American, can object to that; the English mon who cut the bulliards of the Union Jack KEIFER ought not to succeed. He was good and the Englishmen who burrahed at the enough for them two years ago, and he is good evacuation were one and the same. enough for them now. It is a queer sort of virtue that nominates him when he can be hands were not soiled by robbing the Treasury of the city, nor were they even indicted by your Grand Juries. All this has happened elected, and then refuses to nominate him when he can't be elected, and when there is no since, and I find in your century of freedom, chance of his doing any harm. As Robeson is as you are pleased to call it, a century of thralnot a member of the House and cannot receive dom to utterly unworthy masters. As far as l "vindication" from his fellow Republicans, can see the most appropriate recognition of he only course for them is to put up his man Evacuation Day would be if Mr. John Kelly KEIFER. What will the party come to if it rewere to hoist the green flag of Ireland above uses to stand by its honored leaders? Mr. Castle Garden, and thus point out that, although WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS should reduce himthe English have been driven out, the Irish still self to his natural size. There is no use in his trying to interfere with the perspective of the

"I see, by the way that you are going to have a parade of steamers. Now what have you got? A few river steamers, a few coasters, a few pilot boats—mostly engaged in bringing English steamers into port-a few syster and picnic barges, and that is all. Now if you really want a fine display next Monday, why not induce the English steamship lines to parade their vessels? In that case you would have something to show, and would hide the folly of your shipping laws, if no one knew the American tubs from the English, French, Gorman, and Italian liners."

Among the practical things which foreigners

seem to admire most in this country are the

express and messenger boy systems. The

comfort-loving Britisher's admiration of our

in Great Britain the so-called habitual crimi-

nals are recruited almost entirely from the

ranks of bootblacks and newspaper boys. Upon

that premise he argues that the messenger-

boy system must unavoidably exercise a de-

moralizing influence upon the youth employed

in it. The fact that every barroom, every

gambling house, every house of ill fame has

bells and can use the boys for any kind of er-

rand necessarily suggests the probability of

their being brought under highly detrimental

influences. The system, as it is organized at

present, is pronounced to be a training school

for gamblers, swindlers, and abaconding clerks.

There is no reason why the District Telegraph

companies should not use a little discrimina-

tion in the use of their boys and wires. There

can be no question that there are at present in New York hundreds of boys of this sort, who

know more about gambling, betting, and other

dissolute resorts than many a police officer does.

The two rival opera houses continue to de-

light all true lovers of music. Although the

operas played are old and hackneyed, the en-

semble of their production is so satisfactory in

both houses that the old works of Verdi. Doni-

cotti, and Bellini sound quite fresh again. But

here is a touch of Indian summer about the

whole affair. Every one seems to feel that it is

probably the last warm ray of sun that we shall

have for some time. The losses which the two

companies are bound to sustain will be so

holding out till the end of the season, Mr. W.

go down this year. But that is a very poor en-

couragement for the future especially if we

the original stockholders are all the time try-

ing to sell their boxes. They are offering them

far below the price they paid, and a few of them are mean enough to sell their boxes even

for single performances. This is a thing never

heard of in Europe. A box at a theatre is al

most an heirloom there. A family owning a

box may and does give it away to friends as a

present, but would no more think of selling it

for an evening than of renting the bedrooms of

The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia whose tall

figure and blond beard are well remembered in

New York, is at last going to settle down. Of all

the brothers of the present Czar, he was the one

who enjoyed a rather wild bachelorhood longer

than any other. He is already 33 years old, and

is going to marry a girl of 18, the Princess

Amélie of Orieans, cldest daughter of the Count

of Paris. The difficulty which arose upon re-

ligious grounds has been bridged over The

law of Russia requires every Princess marrying

into the house of Romanoff to join the Greek

Church; but, as Alexis has not the remotest

chance of every coming to the throne, his fu-

ture wife has been allowed to remain a

Catholic. She will be the first French and

Catholic princess admitted into this family.

ried German girls, with the exception of the

present Czar, who married a Danish princess.

now transformed into one of the most ortho-

involuntary retirement of his uncle, the Grand

Duke Constantin. Alexis has become Admiral

of the Russian fleet and head of the whole

Railroad Casualties in Massachusetts.

From the Springfield Republican.

Prom the Springhela Republican.

Eight railroads in the State have killed 221 persons this year, ngains 210 tast, and injured 525, and the state of the state of

e Old Colony has killed I passenger and injured 2. killed 6 supplyyees and injured 10, has killed to

has killed 6 simployees and injured 10, has killed 10 the anothing and his part of the control of the anothing of the control of the control

Materna Coming Again

Theodore Thomas to-day received a despatch

from Vienna confirming contracts with Fran Freidrich Materna, Herr Hermann Winkelman, and Herr Einil

Scarls for fifty representations of Wagner's music.

These three artists are preeminent as the interpreters of Wagnerian roise. They sang at Bayrouth in 1876, and at the Wagner feetival in London. Their first performance will be in Boston on juril 4, 1884. They will then visit New York, Brooklyk, Philadelphia, Washington, Bailtmore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Nemphis, Atlanta, Paul, Cleona, at Louis, Kansa City, Minneapolis, Atlanta, Paul, Chema, St. Louis, Kansa City, Minneapolis, Richards, and Seatton.

navy of the Empire.

dox members of the Greek Church. Since the

The Romanoffs have hitherto invariably mar

express system is unqualified, and nothing dramatic criticism in the Tribune: ould please him better than to have his parcel " Miss Etten Tepay, with that buoyant and sparkling feerzy (there is no fitter word with which to denote her essential characteristic), is here suited with an identity into which her own nature can abundantly grow." nost and parcel delivery accommodations dereloped into something approaching our institution of express traffic. But he takes a some-There is a great deal of frenzy in the world, what critical view of the messenger boy quesand even dramatic critics are not exempt from tion. He greatly approves of it as a practical it; but somehow or other it has never imconvenience, and the smart little uniformed pressed people with its buoyant and sparkling chaps please him all the more as diminutive specimens of the marines of his own country. Miss TERRY is interesting as the mistress of a new variety of frenzy. But what who are expected to be always ready to go anykind of a nature is it that can "glow into idenwhere and to do anything. But his home extity." A rich and rare nature evidently. perience with bootblacks and newspaper boys makes him shy of employing young boys for any work of public necessity. It appears that

Comptroller DAVENPORT explains the de feat of himself and his associates on the Republican State ticket by saying: "There are many Republicans who want some issue, and who don't care to vote for candidates simply." Very well, then, let them vote to turn the Republican party out, and reform the Government. That is an issue. It sounds like war on a big scale to read

that the Chinese Government has called for

next House by putting himself in the fore-

Our religious contemporary, the Indepen

dest, is "confident that the day is not distant

when postal telegraphy will be established by

Very good; and when this is done, and a

hundred thousand more officeholders are added to the forces that obey the orders of the

Federal Administration, it will be impossible to

turn out the party in power, and the Republi-

Miss ELLEN TERRY is a charming woman

and a skilled actress, but we had no definite

idea of her merits till we saw this gem of

cans will rule the country forever.

Glow into identity " is good.

120,000 mon to repol the French. American adventurers who have been tendering their swords to Egypt and other small countries in listress ought to find a bigger field in the Celestial empire than has been afforded to them in recent years. It might also be added that they would find a worthier foeman. Mr. BILLY PORTER asserts that he is going to "be a straight man for the rest of his life." and no doubt he means what he says. At least his resolve to withdraw from the manifold

wickedness of New York and to isolate himself in his native Boston, far from the temptations of city life, shows his carpestness and his capacity for self-sacrifice. To a person so essentially urban as Mr. Porter is what punishment could be greater than to be exiled in the respectable and lonely silence of the city of the three hills? But Boston is to be con gratulated on this accession to her intellectual forces, which have been dwindling for some time. Mr. Billy Pontun is a very bright man. He will be all the louelier in the Hub. As might be expected from a ma lowed his uncle to stay in a poorhouse, Mr.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Sweet Singer of Chicopes and Governor elect of Massachusetts, is a thrifty soul. He is going to keep his seat in Congress till he has to give it up and to begin his labors beneath the tutelar codfish and the Gilded Dome. Besides, if he should resign now, perhaps the Democrats would carry th district. He wants to give the Republicans a chance to work up a boom there. Mr. Ronnson is not only "close," as they say in Massa. chusetts, but he has good judgment,

Notwithstanding President Kingsley's positive assertion the other day that the bridge cars could carry all the people who wanted to ride, hundreds of people who changed from ferry to bridge in the foggy hours of yesterda suffered serious delay. Probably Mr. KINGSLEY would say that it was unreasonable in so many people to want to ride, and that half of them night have walked; but the people aren't going to change their solid opinion that they are ot getting what they have a right to expect from the bridge they paid for.

There are many good English grammars. and even bluff old WILLIAM COBBETT has been republished lately; but our pictorial contemporary, the Graphic, goes on in its ungrammat ical way, as if no such thing as an English grammar existed. It says with truth of THE Sun that "it is an honest sheet." But every journal ought to be honest. THE SUN is no only honest, but it respects the English lanrunge and habitually uses it. The Graphic, on the contrary, treats the mother tongue with habitual brutality. What an outrage upon English is this, for instance: hinks that of the two WILLIAM is the best man. And why will the Graphic speak of an event that is likely to happen as not unlikely to "transpire." These are offences which noody who respects and is competent to use the English language, can see without sorrow. Our pictorial contemporary should confine itself to the pencil, and should drop the pen.

On some of the street railroads that use one-horse cars occasionally a passenger be-guiles the tedious journey by lowering the front window for the purpose of holding, from his seat at that end of the car, a protracted conversation with his acquaintance, the driver. Thi practice, annoying even in summer, becomes little less than an outrage for the other passengers in cold or damp November. However amusing and instructive for the youth who thus confers with the handler of the reins, it is not at all so for his fellow inmates, who have nothing to compensate them for the chill blast that sweeps through the conveyance as it goes on. Some nuisances are inseparable from any use of the conductoriose cars; but this is neodiess one.

Minister Hunt Desires to Succeed Bancroft

Davis.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Minister Hunt has tired of 8t Petersburg. Having heard that Bancroft Davis had been appointed reporter for the Supreme Court, thereby making a weamoy on the Court of Claims banch M. Hight. Court thereby making a vacancy on the Court of Claims beach. Mr. Hunt at once cabled an intimation that he would be very giad to be nominated for the vacancy it has been known at the state legaritant some time that Mr. Hunt was mailed to referr, provided some provision could be made for him. It is doubtful, however, whether he will be appointed to his side place on the Claims beach. The Court will meet for the first time this fall on Monday next, Judge Richardson having returned from Europe. It is thought that the President wall appoint as the encreasor of Bancraft Davin a lawyer whom David Davin and Socretary Lincoln have been trajing for the place—Judge Weiden of Bloomington, Ill. There have been a good many candidates for the place, notably Sociotic Savancy and Julius C. Barrowshe. THE EXTRAORDINARY CHEAPENING OF IRON AND STEEL,

> coults that Render Reductions in the Taris of Little Importance. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In recent interview Mr. Hewitt is reported to say that he cannot support Mr. Randall for the Speakership, because he is on the wrong side of revenue reform; and he added that "be lives within the confines of a State that would put a wall around the country and keep the

people forever shut in from outside intrusion. The allusion is, of course, to that industr of Pennsylvania for devotion to whose in terests Mr. Randali's colleague has carned the title of "Pig Iron Kelley." Mr. Hewitt is himself so well known as a miner of ore and manufacturer of iron that his views upon this quesion carry great weight; but it would seem that he has failed to note the changes that have occurred in the conditions of the iron trade during the last ten or fifteen years; and there is reason to fear that the Democratic party is likely to expose itself again to the criticism of Mr. Chauncey Depew by adopting a war cry after the battle is over.

By way of proface, however, it may be observed that every attempt to alter or amend the laws affecting the commercial or manufacturing interests of the country is of itself an evil. The call for reform may be so pressing that the incidental mischiefs must be encoun tered and endured; but fear of change per tered and endured; but foar of change perplexes business men, and the country should not be subjected to that fear, and business be paralyzed and confidence destroyed, unless there is a reasonable prospect of accomplishing some substantial good. With a Republican Senate and a Bepublican President, however, no one can seriously believe that any affirmative legislation of importance can be carried through this winter, and we should simply have the satisfaction of knowing that the attempt and not the deed confounds us. It is doubtless true that no one was authorized to say that the bill based upon the report of the Tariff Commission was to be a finality; but many did say so, and the country at large hailed it as a measure of relief, because there were so many on both sides who said it that it seemed reasonable to believe them. Upon the whole, the new act has worked satisfactorily enough, and it is as absurd to ascribe the present condition of trade to our tariff system as it is for Mr. Porter to try to prove that all the prosperity of France is due to protection, and all the paunerism in Great Britain to tree trade.

The depression of 1883, like that of 1873, alfects both sides of the Atlantic, and is due not to one, but to many causes. One of the chief is the great revolution which has taken place in the conditions of production of many staple commodities, but chiefly perhaps of steel and iron. According to the statistics presented in the snuml address before the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, the make of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States had increased from 7 \$\frac{1}{2}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\t plexes business men, and the country should not be subjected to that fear, and business be paralyzed and confidence destroyed, unless

ton car are enabling the milroads to transport freight at rates far below the wildest estimates of ten years ago, so that the practical result is the same as if distances were reduced to one-third or one-fourth, and the cheapening of railroad charges is not only impoverishing the landfords of England, but it is affecting every branch of manufacture and steadily reducing its cost of production.

With such changes going on in every direction and with such results already attained, it is impossible to make men believe that tariff reform is a matter of pressing concern, and it is not Pennsylvania alone that is interested in resisting needless and harassing changes upon the statute book. However bad a law may have been originally, after it has once gone into operation and men have adapted themselves to it, any amendment will probably do more harm than good for a time at least; and to day the precipit invading all to the stand to day the precipit invading all to the stand to day the precipit invading all to the stand to day the precipit invading all to the stand to day the precipit invading all to the stand to day the precipit invading all to the stand to day the precipit invading all to the stand to day the precipit invading all to the stand to day the precipit invading all to the stand to day the precipit invading all to the stand to day the precipit invading all to the standard to the s heavy at the close of the season that there is

no probability of the stockholders coming to the front again next year. Speaking upon the do more harm than good for a time at least; and to-day the greatest impediment to the re-vival of business is the fear of what Congress being asked whether the house was capable of may do.

What the country really wants is not new laws, but honesty in the enforcement of those we have; the destruction of the lobby; the prevention of jobs and the restriction of the Fed-H. Vanderbilt merely answered that it would not take into consideration the fact that several of

vention of jobs and the restriction of the Federal Government to its own business.

These are practical demands of real importance and present interest. As to everything else the true motto of the Democratic party will be

Laissez Faire.

A Story of Thaddens Stevens.

From the Philadelphia Press. It is related of Thindedus Stevens that shortly after his removal to Lamenter he heard of an old friend in York, a lawyer, who, pressed hard by necessity, had diverted to his own use \$20 due to a widow client, hoping seen to repay her. But "unmerciful disaster followed fast and followed fast," until the poor fellow's mental distress was actually killing him.

Mr. Stevens hunded up the client, had her from his own pocket the \$200, obtained her receipt, and went to see his friend. "Hallow 'old fellow' he exclaimed on entering his office, "you must wake up. Bon't be so lownibearted fast, don't you reppose you've really so distained and then forgotten it old with the state of the state of the forgotten it oldy reply." Well, I believe you do, and I in going to look through your papers and see if I can't find the receipt." Thin he pretended to raiseak some pigeonholes, and a moment later exclaimed, "Well, if you're not the big gest food I ever heard of 'Look here, old man't What's So saying, he showed the receipt to his automished

this?"
So saying, he showed the receipt to his autonished friend, who thereupon recovered his spirits, and, happily, his fortunes also. Afterward bereplaid Mr. Stevens, and the latter was never able to find out how his generosity had been detected.

Blundering Management of the Signal Office. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21. - Four members of Lieut Ray's meteorological party are stranded in San Francisco through the blundering management of the Signal Office. These men were civilians who accom-panied the party to Point Barrow. The Government panied the party to Point Barrow. The Government owed them for two years' pay, amounting for the four to \$2,500. When the men were landed in San Francisco a few weeks ago they had no money, but expected to be paid off there, but there was no money for them. Gentlazen was telegraphed to. He repined bluntly "Discharge the men, there is no money to pay them." As the men were pennieses, some of the officers gave them money enough to keep them along for a while. The question is where is the money that there men have carned gone? It was appropriated by Congress. Gentlazet knew that money would be needed to pay the men when they came away from Point Barrow, but it appears that the appropriation is used up, and men who need their money are deprived of it by the careless managent that its so characteristic of much that is done at the Signal Office.

The Naval Commission Adjourns.

NewPort, Nov. 21.—The Naval Commission of the Sale of United States Navy Vards adjourned ine die, after having been in session four days. The commission commiss of Commorders Line, President, Commission consists of Commordore Luce, President, Chief Engineer Loring, and A B Mullett, formerly supervising architect of the Treasury. The two last mained members arrived here on Saturday, and took in their quarters on the training ship. New Hampshire. It is said that the members have experienced great difficulty in obtaining the statetical required by the act of cally in obtaining the statetical required by the act of cally in obtaining the statetical required by the act of cally in obtaining the statetical required by the act of the period of the statetical required the past fitteen years. The Commission will it for the past fitteen that none of the many yards he soid, and that some necessary expenditures be made on more than one to put them in a useful condition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.-The Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the tieneral Land Office, densing the right of appeal to William Metharralization for a suspension of the proceedings in the matter of the mining entre. Ass. So. So. 1, and 80, made by the new Idra Mining Company in California, for which patents were about to issue.

Decision Against McGarrahau.

An Offering and a Memorial.

STAMFORD, Nov. 21.-Two or three Sundays go the Rev. R. P. H. Vall said in the Sunday school of the freebyterian thurch that a new bell was needed. The children took kim at his word, and this morning a new church bell, westling 3 500 points was hing in the befry. As inscription reads. The children shell—an offering by the children of the church, a memorial to the children in glory.

Testing an Electric Motor. SARATOGA, Nov. 21.—Lee Daft's electric rati-McGregor Railroad sons. It was tried on a level grade test night after midnight, and worked perfectly, making [wenty miles an hour castly. BUNBEAMA

-Scotland only returns nine Tory members of Parliament, and not long ago she returned none.

—Ten years ago fron rails were manufactured by all rail makers, and sicel rails by comparatively few; the latter now form to per cent, of the total output.

Mr. Gladstone seems to bear no political grodges. He gives one secreter from his Government the viceroyalty of Canada, and the other, the Duke of

Argyll, the garter. -The "Cricket on the Hearth," which Jefferson has played with success for so many weeks proved a dead failure on its first night recently at the new Deutscher Theatre, Berlin.

-The London Sporting and Dramatic News accounts for the grace of Miss Mary Anderson's poses by saying that she is a constant visitor to the British Ma-seum and an earnest student of the sculpture there, by which means she not only assists herself, but go valuable bints to members of her company. -A writer of mathematical bent finds from

the census returns that there are about 17,000 dentists in the United States, who, he estimates, pack into the teeth of the American people a ton of pure gold annual ly. Continuing his speculations, he predicts that in the twenty first century all the gold in the country will be buried in the gravey ards. -The American of Waterbury, Conn., tells

of a horse that is left unbitched in a shed while its owner spends some time in a saloon every evening. If its owner stays longer than usual the horse backs out the buggy, and, going to the saloon, mounts the steps and looks in through the glass until its master comes ut and drives away -The railroad track on the new bridge be-

tween Muneapolis and St. Paul—the only stone bridgs over the Mississippi—is sixty feet above the river; total height above the foundation, 85 feet 6 inches. The bridge affords the best view of the Falls of St. Anthony. It has 23 arches, and 16 of the spans are of 80 feet each. The structure cost about \$500,000.

-The University of St. Andrew's, for the rectorship of which Minister Lowell has been nominated, and to which he will doubtless be elected, is the oldest in Scotland, having been founded in 1411. The present refor is Sir Theodore Martin, author of the life of the Prince Consort, and husband of Helen Faucit, and many men of eminence have held the position. The Right Hon orable E. Gibson, who has been nominated in opposition is M. P. for Dublin University, has been Attorney Gen eral for Ireland, and is the most dashing orator of the forv party.

-At the Japanese banquet in Boston the other day in honor of the Emperor's birthday, one of the guests suggested that it would be a grand thing to send a telegram of congratulations to his Royal Highness Mutsubito Tenno. The idea scemed to take, and with-out waiting for a formal and definite expression the gentleman slipped out and started the thessage on its tour to the antipodes. When he returned and proposed an assessment, he found the ardor of the others had cooled, and he was left with his share of the honor and the whole of the bil-\$160.

-Among the Omaha Indians, a child who has lost its father or mother is considered an orphan. Its particular place is gone, and it passes into the "gens." If it is the father who dies, the mother loses all maternal rights. Each child, unless of very tender age, will be separated from the mother, and will go into the family of some one of the father's relatives. It may thereafter be claimed, as his own child by the male head of the family to which it has been allotted. This separation of a widow from her children is permanent usually marries again, and in that event is not burden-ed with her offspring by previous husbands.

-As Mr. Livingstone, well known in the English and American colony in Florence, was returning from the Cascine, driving, as usual, a brake with twenty horses, his horses ran off. The confusion and fright or the promenade were very great, the horses dragging the brake in all directions and specting several carriages. Finally Mr. Livingstone's brake fell near the Piazza Deglizuat. The carriage was smashed, but Mr. Living-stone received only slight bruises. The municipal auhorities had often requested Mr. Livingstone not to drive twenty horses at a time, but as no police regulation exists the request could not be enforced.

-Walnut City, Mo., was laid out last sum-

mer, and lots were sold to the amount of \$150,000. Mer-chants flocked to the place, and Mr. Stewart of Sedsha, Mo., erected a block of business houses and a large three tory hotel that cost \$20,000. About 800 persons became it, and they and the merchants starved while awaiting the building of a railroad and the coming of the "boom that the road was to give the place; but last week Thomas Nichol, who managed the company's business, was unable to pay the few men who were carning money n the town, and then it leaked out that he was \$30,000 short. The railroad scheme was immediately abandoned, and people began to move away. The town is dead.

-Frederic Law Olmsted, speaking of the beauties of the new city of Washington, says: "The tendency of all flourishing cities now is to divide into nore and more distinct districts of residence apart from listricts of work and trade, and in these to spread outto increase more rapidly in extent relatively to popula-tion than cuties have done hitherto. It results tha streets are made wider, building sites larger, and trees and gardens are multiplied. In this movement Washington is leading the world, and, in the main, leading it inely; more than any other of our cities it is acquiring distinctively American characteristics, as of a state of walls and from the restraints of monopolizing landlords, that can afford to march on m open order, and to strag gle a little into the woods and mendows."

-A contributor to a London scientific paper writes. "The poet has said, 'The toad wears yet a precious jewel in its head." However beautiful, it can not surpass, in lustre and beauty of setting, the eye a the flea (Palex tritans). When viewed under a power of 200 or 300 diameters by reflected light, it presents a crystalline iens about 1.500 of an inch in diameter, sur rounded by a dark brown or black rim, and sunk in a depression of the rich chitinous covering of the head. If the light be judiciously applied, this combination of bright hight in the tens with the middle tint of the ser. rounding yellow skeleton of the head and the dark supplied by the black rim—these being harmonized and blended by the shade and shadow of the depression, and sesisted by the harmonious curve which bounds its der sal margin-presents a combination worthy the study of the trained eye of the artist." It is to be feared that even its lovely eye will scarcely reconcile the Pules iritans

to those on whom it dines -Prof. Youmans says that the study of dead languages has been the one preeminent and his toric fatiure of the so-called liberal education. There is more batred of it then of any other kind of studymathematics not excepted. He regards its failure as so notorious that he cannot attribute it to any defects in the methods of teaching it. He denies that any possible reform in the modes of studying the dead languages can alter their relations to modern thought. We have to regard their educational failure as a result of the progress of the human mind, and therefore as " a normal and inevitable thing. They hold their position against the advancing knowledge of the age through the power of tradition, through the blind veneration of things ancient, because they represent a conventional culture, and are conserved by old and wealthy institu tions." There is, besides, the Professor aids, a good deal of money in the classics, which is not to be over-looked when we wish to account for the tenacity with which they are maintained.

-The Brown "Animal Sanatory Institution" (under the government of the University of Lou-don) has issued a notice in which it is said that hydro-phobia occurs in dogs of all ages, and may appear at any season of the year. It is recognized by a change of de meaner of the dog, which becomes dejected, morose, is-clined to roam, and anxious to hide itself. The snimal gnaws at wool, stones, and any refuse which it sees, snaps at imaginary objects, and becomes unusually ex-cited by strange or sudden noises. It rubs its throat with its paws as it striving to get rid of some object lodged there, at the same time there is a more or less abundant flow of saliva from the mouth. The dog will attack its master, or animals of any kind; but it is most easily roused to fury by the presence of other dogs. There is throughout the disease to dread of water. In one form of the disease, called "dumb madness," there is paralysis of the jaw, and therefore instillty to bite. If a dog has shown any of the symptoms of madness, it should be at once loose muzzled and securely obstand up. Owners of dogs are warned of the danger they may

ineur by allowing their faces and hands (especially if scratched) to be licked by the unimals, even if these how no sign of madness. All dog bites should be immediately cleanaed by suction and washing, and the wounds should be cauterized as soon as possible. -The report of the Public Works Depart-

The report of the Public Works Department for the city of Paris, from 1872 to 1881, has jury been facued, showing what has been expended on the beautifying and cleaneing of the city during that perfod. The cost of new works has been, in round numbers, 388,088,000 francs, and that of keeping them apple estimated at 286,000,000 francs, being a total of 601,080,080 francs. The details of this large sum comprise for new works. Highways, 101,000,000 francs, traffic improvements, 39,000,000 francs; drainings and severage, 47,000,000 francs; lighting 3,080,000 francs; new groups. ments. 35.000,000 france: drainings and sewerage, 47.000,000 france; lighting 3.50,000 france; new promenades 7.000,000 france; new public buildings 20.000,000 france. For maintenance the cost of roads and streets is placed at 130.000,000 france; drainings, 5.000,000 france; lighting, 78.000,000 france; prominades, 3.000,000 frances; public beliefings, 50.000,000 france. Taking Paris according to its arrondissements, it seems that the eatily for new works on the first ten was searly 247.000,000 france, and en the rounding ten flearly 151,000,000 france, and en the rounding ten flearly 151,000,000 france, and the Newton of the Hotel de Ville along for by the fact that the works of the Hotel de Ville along figure, for 25,000,000 france, and the Avenue de 10 per and the Seulevard St. Germain for 25,000,000 france. Under the category of new works, the seventh arrondissement has been the most expensive, conting 3000,000 france; but under the head of maintenance the seventh. 000 franca; but under the head of maintenance the sex ath is surpassed by the eighth, which has had 25,000,000